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## The Native Iron of Liberia.

IN our last number, we briefly alluded to the result of the chemical examination, by a learned chemist of Boston, of a mineralogical specimen from Liberia, which proved to be *native iron*; containing 98.40 per cent. of pure iron—so nearly approaching absolute purity, as to render the ordinary process of smelting altogether unnecessary. We now have the pleasure of laying before our readers a very interesting communication from the Rev. Jos. Tracy; which includes a statement from Dr. Hayes, respecting the result of his examination of the specimen.

As previously stated, we doubt not that the territory of Liberia and the contiguous country eastward, (any part or all of which can be readily annexed to the Republic for a moderate consideration,) abound in mineral resources of great value. We recently exhibited some specimens of Liberian ore to an eminent mineralogist, one of which specimens proved to be the same

kind of ore as that from which white zinc is manufactured in New Jersey—an ore, which, if in abundance, and of easy access, may prove to be of great commercial value. We have reason to believe that gold exists in large quantities in the mountainous regions eastward of Liberia; but we hope that the "diggings" may not be discovered for many years to come; else we should fear for the agricultural prosperity of the young Republic. Far better, we think, it will be for Liberia, if the substance out of which hoes, spades, axes, ploughs, &c., can be made, should be found readily and plentifully, than the yellow dust or "nuggets," to tempt the citizens to too great haste to become rich. The time may come, and we think it will come, when gold will be one of the articles of exportation from Liberia; but we hope not until at least one million of pounds of *coffee* shall be annually exported.

*The Native Iron of Liberia.*

COLONIZATION OFFICE.

Boston, Oct. 3, 1855.

REV. W. McLAIN,

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in communicating to you, and through you to the readers of the Repository, the conclusive settlement of some questions concerning iron in Liberia. That country contains, not only some of the best iron ore in the world, but also, native iron, in its virgin State, and of a purer quality than the purest refined iron of Europe and America. The commercial value of this fact will depend on the quantity of this iron, the ease of collecting it, and the cost of transportation: questions yet to be settled. But I hasten to lay before you the proof of its existence. It is contained in the following statement:

Through the kindness of Rev. Joseph Tracy, I received a specimen of iron from Liberia, for chemical research; which, through the attention of William Coppinger, Esq., was identified as the ore sent to this country by Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Bassa Cove. Mr. Davis's interesting letter is contained in the African Repository, Aug. 1854, p. 240.

The specimen had been drilled and filed when I first saw it. The filed surface arrested my attention, as the arrangement of the particles of the iron resembled that of the unalloyed part of meteoric iron, and was unlike that of any iron that had been hammered or rolled.

Artificial iron is presented to us under two forms; first, that of crude or cast iron, which, always granular, is brittle, though sometimes malleable in a slight degree; second, wrought or ductile iron, the product of refining either cast iron, or as the result of skilful reduction from an ore, in a forge fire, by alternate heating and hammering. In either case, the particles of the iron have certain definite forms; arranged as crystals in the cast iron, which are broken down and re-arranged in the ductile iron, as plates, or scales, or longitudinal fibres.

The native iron presents only very minute crystalline grains, which have not been broken or blended. Their color is lighter gray than that of any hammered

iron. They are without much lustre, resembling iron which has been aggregated by electrical deposition. The mass is tough; and when a fragment is broken, repeated bending and doubling is required, and the fracture is highly. The texture is not uniform. Some parts are less compact than other portions, rendering the specific gravity of the mass, less than that of other iron. This inequality is due in part to the presence, in the mass, of crystalline quartz, magnetic oxide of iron, and a zeolite mineral, having a soda basis in part; conclusively proving that the iron has never been melted artificially.

Its chemical composition is,

Pure iron,	98.40
Quartz grains, magnetic oxide,	} 1.60
Iron crystals, and zeolite.	
	100.00

There are no other metals present; a fact which prevents us from placing this iron in the class of meteorolites. And the absence of carbon in any form removes all doubt in regard to its being possibly of artificial formation.

Every form of iron which has been the subject of manufacture, contains carbon. And it is an interesting observation in this connexion, that, in the large number of samples of ancient irons and those produced by semi-civilized people, which I have analyzed, not only has carbon been present, but the proportion was always larger than exists in the iron of commercial people. It appears that the rude workmen, in producing this useful metal, stop at that point where the half-refined iron is sufficiently ductile to take, under the hammer, the required form; while the purer irons are produced later in history, when the more highly prized qualities become known.

The discovery of native malleable iron in Liberia is interesting to science; and if it abounds there, it cannot fail to come in aid of the honorable and philanthropic efforts now being made, to colonize and civilize the natives of that part of Africa.

A. A. HAYES, M. D.

Assayer to State of Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.,

Oct. 2, 1855.

Your scientific readers will not need to be informed, that the analyses of Dr. Hayes are received with entire confidence.

The specimen analyzed by Dr. Hayes, was received by the Rev. Aaron P. Davis, of Bassa Cove, from

the Hon. George L. Seymour, of Bexley, in Bassa County, Liberia, and was sent by Mr. Davis to William Coppinger, Esq., of Philadelphia, with a letter, dated Sept. 16, 1853, and published in the *African Repository* for August, 1854, page 240. Mr. Davis says: "I have seen and conversed with a number of natives, who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from its native bed." The inaccurate use of the word "ore" will be noticed. As it was understood to come from the "New Jersey purchase" or its vicinity, Mr. Coppinger gave it to the Rev. H. M. Blodgett, agent of the New Jersey Colonization Society. Mr. Blodgett sent the specimen to me, and I placed it in the hands of Dr. Hayes. Its external history, therefore, is complete. We trace it all the way from its original locality, in the hill country above Bexley, to the chemist's laboratory.

There are some corroborative facts, that deserve attention.

Mr. Davis says, in the letter accompanying this specimen: "I am told by the natives, that it is plentiful, and about three days walk from our present residence. It is gotten by digging and breaking rocks. It is also said to be in large lumps. In these parts, the natives buy no iron, but dig it out of the ground, or break the rocks and get it, as the case may be." "Three days walk," that is, twenty-five or thirty miles, from Bassa Cove, would end in the "New Jersey purchase" or its vicinity. It is there found, sometimes loose in the earth, and sometimes inclosed in a rock, which must be broken in order to obtain it. This last fact throws light on some statements yet to be considered.

The Rev. John Seys, in a letter to the Hon. F. P. Stanton, published in the *Repository* for June, 1851, page 187, says: "Such is the purity

of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa in the immediate vicinity of Liberia, and which they represent as being abundant, that they have no furnaces. They need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore, so pure that, when heated, it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c., out of this ore, without the process of smelting." Here we have, again, the inaccurate use of the word "ore." There is no "ore" which yields malleable iron without smelting in the first place, and another laborious process afterwards. Mr. Seys's description can apply only to native iron.

Dr. James Hall, whose character for carefulness, sagacity and accuracy of statement is well known to your readers, says, in a letter to me, dated July 27, 1855: "The natives manufacture iron in quantities in the interior. It is very soft and pure. I have often been told by the beach natives who have travelled inland, that 'they take plenty wood and coal; make a big pile; put tone (stone) on him; then more wood, more coal; and more tone; then set him on fire, and burn him trong, two, three days: then iron come up.' This is the talk all along the shore; that is, the *reliable* talk. Although many say they find the pure iron, I am sure no pure iron was ever found in Liberia or its vicinity in any considerable quantity, before I left in 1840." Statements like this have led to the belief, that the natives understand smelting. But it is certain that, by this process, they never could obtain a degree of heat, intense enough to reduce any ore of iron to a metallic state—to say nothing of the subse-

quent process, necessary to make it malleable. But compare it with what Mr. Davis says, of obtaining iron by "breaking rocks," and all becomes plain. They find rocks, containing pure native iron in seams, lumps or spangles. They heat these rocks till they crack in pieces, and the iron comes out. This, in the region inland from Cape Palmas, where Dr. Hall was the first Governor, is the usual way of obtaining it.

About half way between this region and the "New Jersey purchase," is the Sah-Po country, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

Mr. Pinney says, in a letter dated July 30, 1855: "In 1840, when at Settra Kroo, in a long conversation with an intelligent Krooman, who spoke English very well, and had, as a country merchant, several times penetrated a hundred miles into the interior, passing by the Waw people to the Sah-Po, I learned that he had visited and could name nine towns of Sah-Po, where iron was smelted from the ore. He considered it much better than any imported iron. The impression which I always received was, that the ore was roasted; and yet I have no such certainty as to affirm that pure iron is never found." In all probability, the Sah-Po process is the same as that described by the "Beach Natives" to Dr. Hall. A Kroo trader could not be expected to discriminate between an ore of iron, and a stone containing native iron; or between the decrepitation of the stone by heat, and smelting.

The Rev. J. L. Wilson writes me, that he has "seen crude, shapeless masses of the iron, but supposed it had been fused into that form. The one I saw near Cape Palmas would weigh, if I recollect distinctly, five or six pounds." There are at the

mission house in this city, two scymetars, sent by him from Cape Palmas. He believes both were made of native iron near Cape Palmas, but can speak confidently only of one. Both, however, as far as can be judged by the eye, are made from iron like that analyzed by Dr. Hayes. The resemblance in the texture of the iron is so close as to suggest a doubt, whether they could have been made from iron procured in the way described by the natives to Dr. Hall.

From the "New Jersey purchase" to the high lands inland from Cape Palmas, is perhaps 150 miles of mountainous country, throughout the whole of which, this iron appears to exist in sufficient quantities to meet the few wants of the rude natives. It is generally found in rocks, from which it is extricated by breaking the rock, by heat; but in the northern part of this region, it is procured by breaking the rock mechanically, and is also found loose, in detached masses, buried in the earth, or on its surface.

Dr. I. H. Snowden informs me, that he has seen specimens of native iron at Monrovia, which were said to have been obtained at False Cape, only a mile or two from that city. Dr. Snowden has often seen knives, spear-heads, and the like, said to be made from native iron, and understood that it was found in many places in Liberia.

There is reason to suppose that native iron exists in other parts of Africa, especially the western.—Adanson, a French Naturalist, whose "Natural History of Senegal" was published in the latter part of the last century, asserts that the natives of that region make implements of it. A description, probably derived from him, of the native iron of Senegal, applies well to the lumps found on the "New

Jersey purchase" and at False Cape. Farther south and east, beyond the Niger, the Rev. J. L. Wilson found that the Pangwe people, who are gradually migrating from the inland mountains toward the coast near the equator, have "iron of their own," of superior quality, usually in "pieces about the size and somewhat of the shape of a horse fleam, and probably produced from lumps of native iron of nearly uniform size." At Loando, about nine degrees south, the natives of the interior sell iron implements of their own manufacture for European goods, at prices less than the cost of the European iron which would be required to make them. In south Africa, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, long a missionary there, informs me, meteoric iron is abundant; but whether it has been found to be meteoric by analysis, or only presumed to be so, because all native iron has hitherto proved so, I am not informed.

As the region of the Senegal yields native iron *and* gold, the question may arise, whether we are to expect gold in Liberia. Happily, we know enough of the geology of that continent to give a probable answer.

The gold and iron of Senegal are found on the western slope of the mountains which divide the waters flowing into the Niger from those flowing into the Atlantic. The back-bone of those mountains is granite. West of this, and reclining upon it, is gneiss, or stratified granite, as some have called it. The gneiss contains the iron. Still farther west, reclining on the gneiss, is a "schistous rock," in which, and in the sand and earth at its base, the gold is found. This "schistous rock" is doubtless talcose slate, such as accompanies gold in California, in the Alleghanies,

and generally, in other parts of the world. The course of these mountains is at first nearly south, gradually approaching the coast, till, at Cape Mesurado, the gneiss actually juts out into the ocean; crowding the talcose slate formation, with its gold, if it exists in this part of the range, far westward, into the Atlantic. Passing east a few hundred miles, the granite back-bone recedes from the coast, making room for the long rivers Assinee and Volta, and for the talcose slate; and here is the famous "Gold coast." Still farther east, in Yoruba, the back-bone again approaches the coast, the rocks are granite and gneiss, with iron, but no gold. Liberia, therefore, cannot be expected to yield gold; but it is the region where the native iron of western Africa is most easily accessible to commerce.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, in a letter already quoted, states that an ore of iron, probably of inferior richness, is abundant all along the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. It covers the gneiss at Cape Mesurado, and is the principal building stone there and at Sierra Leone. It is abundant at Bassa and Cape Palmas. But there appears to be a richer ore in that region.

Mr. Pinney says: "The Bell people, whom I saw at Buchanan, are said to have pronounced the iron stone by the sea shore near them, as rich as any in Tennessee." They had, on that account, rather given up the idea of going up to the "New Jersey purchase."

The New York Colonization Journal for September, contains a statement from Dr. James R. Chilton, "chemist," who says: "I have examined a specimen of ore, said to be from Liberia, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Collins, and find it to be specular oxide of iron." The spec-



ular oxide is a mineral well known, and easily distinguishable from any other. It is one of the best ores of iron. If the "Fell people" found it in sufficient quantity at Bessa, they might very naturally be content with it.

The existence of native iron has often been asserted. Pallas was said to have found it in Siberia, and others in South America, New Mexico, Virginia, and other regions. But all these, so far as they have been analyzed, have proved to be meteoric. Native iron, not meteoric, has been said to be found at Kamsdorf, in Saxony; and Klaproth gives its constituents as, iron, 92.50; lead, 6.00; copper, 1.50, total, 100. This is evidently a different mineral from the native iron of Liberia; and it is not said to exist in any considerable quantity. Similar specimens are said to have been found in one or two other mines in Germany, and in France; though none of them are asserted to be free from admixture of other metals. A specimen found in a mine in Connecticut, has, after

thorough examination, been given up, as not native iron.

The Native iron of Liberia, therefore, is a substance perfectly new to the world of science and of art. Its existence in large deposits is as probable, as was that of native copper before the opening of the mines on Lake Superior. Native copper had been known for ages to exist; but till the opening of those mines, it had never been found in quantities sufficient to be of much commercial importance. Now, it is found in great abundance, and some of it in masses so immense that the miners are troubled with their vastness. Whether the native iron of Liberia exists in similar abundance, can be determined only by an actual examination of the country. But if large quantities can be found at the water's edge, as at False Cape, or even twenty-five miles inland, on the New Jersey Purchase, its commercial value must be immense.

Very truly, yours,  
JOSEPH TRACY.

(Continued from page 301.)

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

### The Land of Ham;

OR AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

WHY has Africa existed at all? What good purpose has she yet served? Or what part have the negro race yet played in the great drama of human affairs? What part are they destined to play? These are legitimate queries, more easily raised than answered.

We perhaps hazard nothing in saying that no principal purpose has yet been accomplished in connection with Africa or the negro race. Subordinate and incidental purposes have been served, but no principal and ultimate purpose.

The most probable conjecture which we can form of Africa and her inhabitants is, that they are held in reserve for some great, yet future purpose. We may, perhaps, form no well-defined conjecture as to what this purpose may be. Past developments on an African soil, and in African races, have, however, given certain premonitions of what that continent shall yet become. Egypt and Carthage were realizations of true human greatness. They were pledges of future realizations—the first fruits of a full

harvest. And where shall we look for noble specimens? In Church and State; in science and the arts: in all that goes to bless and ennoble humanity, Africa has held out indications that she is not a whit behind any other portion of the globe. No land has shown greater capabilities of soil for the support of a vast population; none has indicated richer mineral wealth, and no race has exhibited greater capabilities of a high state of advancement, than certain African races. African statesmen, philosophers, artists, warriors, divines, have nobly compared with those of other nations. Christianity has nowhere had brighter ornaments or more able defenders than in Africa. We need but repeat names already referred to—the well-known names of Cyrenan, Bishop of Carthage, Augustine, of Hippo, or the truly illustrious prelates of Alexandria, or Origen, a presbyter of the same city. These were mighty men for the truth; and the world has, perhaps, nowhere else had better examples of christian piety.

*Africa is held in reserve for some future purpose.* A far-seeing providence is wont to make such provisions for the accomplishment of future purposes. Ages often pass before these purposes transpire. God created this globe of ours for the habitation of man, and for the great and lasting purposes which he would achieve for and through man; yet for unknown ages the earth remained "without form and void," before it received its human tenants, or its destined purposes began to be accomplished. And how strangely since have different portions of the world been held back from accomplishing their destined end! During indefinite ages, the whole American continent remained scarcely more than a roaming ground

for the Indian, or a grazing field for the Buffalo. Indeed, large portions of America, and also of the eastern continent, seem, till quite a recent date, to have been covered with water. There are unmistakeable traces that the great and fertile Valley of the Mississippi, and also many other large and, at present, beautiful alluvials, both in the new and the old worlds, were once the bed of some great inland sea or lake. As human affairs have advanced, as the wants of the world have demanded more room, the domains of the sea have retired, and the habitable parts of the earth have been enlarged. Native forests have then given way before the mark of civilization, and the wild tenants of the woods have yielded their dominion of the wilderness to civilized man. The American continent has scarcely begun to fulfil its appointed mission. Some forty millions (and scarcely one half of these civilized men) hold possession of all North America—a territory sufficiently large and productive to sustain, twice told, the entire present population of the globe. And South America, a territory capable of sustaining as many more, is scarcely more than roaming ground for twenty millions of people. We expect that, in the fullness of time, these vast reserved territories, and the exhaustless, yet, till now, mostly unemployed resources of these countries, shall be brought into requisition in the service of the great King.

And not only are large portions of the present dry land thus held in reserve for future use, (now mere moral wastes,) but large portions of dry land evidently remain to be created. The habitable world is yearly enlarging. Other large sections, yet to be the habitations of vast multitudes of the human race, are to be reclaimed from the ocean.

Old Neptune is to yield up yet more of his domains to the ceaseless aggressions of civilization and christianity. Bound in his adamant chains, he waits the fiat of his God, when he shall surrender them to the insatiate demands of an all-controlling Providence, who, unhindered, works out the stupendous problem of human salvation. When the mandate comes, they will appear—appear the moment they shall be needed. Coral insects, countless millions of God's mighty architects, are at work in the Pacific Ocean, forming a new and vast continent. When, in the progress of the Divine purposes, it shall be needed, it shall appear. When sin shall so diminish and disease so abate its ravages—when death shall so lose his dominion over man as to fill the world with a population immensely greater than its present number of inhabitants, a new western continent will be needed. And it will be ready. It is in the course of a rapid preparation. We shall then be able to answer the question much more intelligibly than we now can, why so large portions of the earth's surface are covered with water? not because so large a proportion of water is *necessary*, either rightly, to balance the earth, or to supply the clouds with vapor, or to facilitate intercourse between the nations, but because God adopted this method to hold in reserve territories which he would afterwards use for human habitation.

Or, in like manner, we might have said our *world*, in its past and in its present condition, is held in reserve for a future purpose. All as yet has been preparatory. Incidental and subordinate purposes have been fulfilled; but no direct and ultimate purpose. It has, for the most part, been given up to waste and to desolation—surren-

dered to Satan, the God of this world, that it may first be seen what *sin* can do in so fair and rich a world as this. With just exception enough to keep all parties apprised of the claims and purposes of the rightful king and proprietor, the "God of this world" has had all things in his own way. God has fulfilled, in respect to this world, none of his final purposes. He is preparing agencies, gathering resources, accumulating materials for a grand and final consummation. But the Devil is allowed first to employ all his agencies and appliances; and when he shall have signally and finally failed, the Lord will make bare his arm—will take to himself his great power, vindicate his own cause, and wrest from the hand of the usurper the wealth, the power, the learning—all the rich and varied resources of the world, and will employ them in the furtherance of his own benevolent designs.

Africa is one of the most notable of these reservations. From century to century has she lain as a dark cloud on the horizon of the world's history. Many a nation has emerged from a kindred darkness and run its destined career. Africa has slept beneath the black drapery of her own protracted night. Solemn and mysterious has been her sleep. But we look that she shall yet awake; that she shall rise in her giant strength, put on her armor, and when the day of the world's redemption shall come, she shall stand in her lot, washed and clothed in the white robe.

Why has Africa been *reserved*? Why has a continent of such extent, of such resources, of such stupendous capabilities, been so long kept back? What is the destiny of this mysterious Africa? We can speak with no prophetic ken;



we may be able to form no probable conjecture; yet the idea will cling to us that the Hand which has formed nothing in vain, has purposes to answer through the African continent, which have as yet but feebly entered into the mind of man, or been but faintly indicated by the course of Providence towards that singular portion of the globe. The aborigines of America, of Asia, and many islands of the sea, seem destined to *dwindle* and disappear before the encroachments of a more civilized race. Japheth dwells in the tents of Shem. He takes possession, dispossesses the old occupants, and becomes himself a permanent resident. But not so among the sons of Ham. While they may dwell with the Anglo-Saxons, serve them, and in their turn derive from them most substantial benefits, yet neither the Anglo-Saxons nor any other branch of the family of Japheth may dwell in the tents of Ham. An impassable barrier is set about Africa, a sanitary cordon drawn about her. If the white man pass it, he will soon sicken and die. The climate of Africa in general has, to a very great extent, settled the question that Africa is not to be, like North America, another vast area open to the expansion of man in the Anglo-Saxon type.—What then? We look for a different destiny for Africa; but what shall it be? Other races dwindle under oppression, and end in extermination; but there is no dwindling of the African race. Though forty millions of her sons have been feloniously extracted from her by the ruthless hand of slavery and a vastly greater number by the villainous *means* used to ensnare her people and reduce them to bondage, yet there seems no tendency to diminution. Place the negro where you will, and he will multiply and fill the land.

The past history of Africa would seem to justify at least the opinion that, whatever is to be her destiny, that destiny is to be wrought out by herself, by her own men and resources. She may not be an exception to the general rule that nations are advanced by migrations, wars, commerce, civilization, and, more than all, by pure religion; yet in the case of Africa, the mode is, in many respects, reversed. Instead of another and a more advanced race coming to her, her sons are involuntarily carried to them, there to live in "durance vile," till permitted to return, through their offspring, to bless their own unhappy land. Instead of wars waged upon her by other nations, and the victors unfurling there the standard of a higher national life, she has waged the most ruinous wars on herself; and yet these wars have been made the first links, which, though dark and bloody in the beginning, shall be bright and blissful in the end. Africa has had a *commerce*, but it has been a commerce in the flesh and blood of her own sons and daughters, and this traffic has engaged in its prosecution all the worst passions of men; yet this very traffic is being strangely overruled by Him who brings good out of evil, to the great good of this unhappy continent.

We shall assume—and hope to make the assumption wear the face of probability—that Africa is reserved for the development of a higher civilization and a better type of christianity than the world has yet seen. There is nothing in the *present condition* of Africa, and certainly there has been nothing in her past condition, which makes such a supposition absurd; certainly no more absurd than it would have appeared to an intelligent Egyptian in the days of Sesostris, had he been told that the illiterate

wanderers of Greece, to whom Cadmus was then attempting to make known the letters of the Phœnician alphabet, should produce a Plato, an Aristotle, and all for which Greece was so justly famed. The present condition of the Grebo, the Foulah, or the Berber, is not more hopeless than that of the ancient Greek. Nor is there any thing in the position of Africa, in her soil or climate, which precludes our supposition. Or, is it not quite as likely that Africa will yet produce a higher order of civilization, and a better type of christianity; that her sons shall yet astonish the world, and bless the Church with a rich inheritance of great and good men, and with institutions which are the glory of any people, as it was that the ancient Britons should do it? Yea, it is much more likely. For neither the Greeks nor the Britons had ever shown, as the Africans have, their capabilities of that higher civilization which they afterwards realized.

We have a guaranty in what Africa has done for what she may do. Native Africans have shown themselves masters, as already intimated, in every station and avocation in life, in every art and science, in genius and eminent talent, in qualities intellectual or physical, and in moral and religious character. The past history of Africa leaves no doubt of the abstract capabilities of Africans to become the highest type of man. Whether in warriors or statesmen, philosophers or divines, Africa has shown herself equal to the exigences of any past age. This we may receive as a pledge that she shall not be found wanting when her sons shall be called to act in a more advanced age. Her present degradation and the inferiority of her races present no argument against her equality to

any other portion of the human family. Her present degradation and evident inferiority is most obviously a result of circumstances simply, of external causes, and not of any inherent and original incapacity; a result, perhaps, of the malediction of Heaven. It is at least the fulfillment of some wise and inscrutable purpose of the King of Nations, and argues nothing as to what the same race may become under other circumstances, and under the benediction of Heaven.

We have called Africa the land of Ham, and we shall undertake to show that not only is this mysterious continent a land kept in reserve for some great future realizations in the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom, but that there remains a blessing in reserve for the poor down-trodden sons of Ham. Shem has largely and for a long time shared in the rich benedictions of Heaven. Up to the advent of the mediatorial King, the descendants of Shem were the favored race. Religion dwelt with them. Here were the patriarchs, the prophets, the living oracles of God, the city and temple where God chose to place his name and to reveal his glory. Here were the revelations of Heaven by types and shadows, dreams and visions. But since the advent of the great reality, the embodiment of old truths in the more practical form of christianity, the ark has passed from the tents of Shem to the tabernacles of Japheth. But is there no blessing for poor Ham? Shall the curse of Canaan rest upon this unfortunate family for ever? We think we hear the voice of a Father's love speaking comfortably to this alienated and long-forsaken son. Shall the ark rest for ever with Japheth? Shall not this other great branch of the human family come up in remem-

brance before the Lord, and He yet give them double for all their afflictions?

Such inquiries now demand our attention. We hope we may make it appear quite probable that this at present despised race are held in *reserve* for the next great moral development in our world. Like their own great deserts, this singular race, so barren in all common interest, so fruitless in all that goes to aggrandize a people, seems to be kept back for some great future purpose.

Late ethnological researches have brought out results, as touching African races, little expected, yet much to our present purpose—Prichard, Smith, and others have shown satisfactorily, as far as the nature of the case admits, that the negro race is a primitive race; the earliest civilized, and the first civilizers of man; that "there was a time when the black race of man were pioneers, or at least the equals of other races in all the arts and acquisitions of man's primitive civilization;" a time when learning, commerce, the arts, manufactures, and all that characterizes a state of civilization, were associated with the black race—a race now associated only with degradation and barbarous ignorance. As evidence of this, we can point to the magnificent kingdoms of Meroë, Nubia, and Abyssinia, and to the no less magnificent monuments of art, as they stand this day, the imperishable monuments of time, scattered along, from the pyramids of Egypt, through all southern Asia, to Japan; temples, statues, images, cavern palaces, far surpassing any modern work of art. These are monuments of the skill and workmanship of a crisp-haired and thick-lipped race. Writers of great learning and research hesitate not to say that the

aborigines of Hindostan were a race of negroes—at least a people in hair and features resembling negroes. Such a race is still found on an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the mountains of India, and in the interior of the Malay Peninsula—indeed, in just such positions as we should expect to find them, on the supposition that they were the aborigines of those countries, driven out and compelled to flee before victorious invaders, who afterwards became themselves permanent occupants of the soil. It is a singular fact that the idol and hero-gods of those countries—we mean the *ancient* ones, as those of the Buddhists and Jains—have the woolly hair and the thick lip. Now we can have no suspicion that the present dominant races of those countries or that any whiter race, would be ambitious to give to their deities the negro features. Dr. Prichard, therefore, regards it as "an established fact that a black and woolly-haired race is among the original inhabitants of Asia," especially in India and the regions round about that country. And the same writers agree that the ancient Egyptians were of the same race; "that the national configuration prevailing in the most ancient times was nearly the negro form, with woolly hair." In the most easterly traces of an ancient negro race. In Japan there are stupendous and magnificent temples of very remote antiquity, in which the idols are represented as negroes with woolly hair.

And another fact, attested by the same class of writers, and confirmed by Clapperton and other travelers among the negro tribes of the interior of Africa, is, that the pure blood negroes are superior to the mixed races. Among the pure races they found "large and populous

kingdoms, with numerous towns, well cultivated fields, and various manufactures, such as weaving, dyeing, tanning, working in iron and other metals, and in pottery." And what is more, the same authors assure us that the negro races are *morally* superior to the mixed tribes; that they all believe in the first principles of natural religion; in one universally powerful Being; in prayer and worship; in rites and sacrifices; in priests and ministers; in the immortality of the soul; in a future state of rewards and punishments; in the division of time into weeks; and they have given as ready a reception as any other people to religions both false and true—to idolatry, Mohammedanism, and christianity.

Such facts abundantly indicate the *capabilities* of the race for a higher grade of civilization. No other race ever advanced so far under so unfavorable circumstances. They stood for a long time far in advance of any other race. Without the stronger element of christianity, no other race ever made a greater progress. Nor are we without an example of what the negro races are capable of under the more potent element of christianity. During the latter days of Carthage and of Egypt, the religion of the Cross largely mingled with the other instrumentalities of their aggrandizement. Is not the past history of the negro races in favor of our assumption that they shall yet exhibit a higher civilization and a better type of christianity than the world has yet known? And we have shown that there is nothing in their *present* condition which precludes such a supposition. Their present degradation is obviously but a result of unpropitious circumstances.

But there are other considerations which seem to throw something

into the scale of the same probability. One is, that God is not accustomed to use any *one* people as his instruments for carrying out the purposes of his benevolence towards man, for any very long period of time. The best portion of any race which he has deigned to use, could not long bear the honor. They become heady and high-minded, esteem lightly the honor conferred upon them, undervalue their privileges, abuse the Divine forbearance, and finally provoke God to humble them. They have rendered themselves unworthy of God's distinguished favor, and he will no longer work by them. He rejects them, at least for a time; brings them down, and leaves them to wasting and desolation.

During a long period of time, as already intimated, truth and righteousness, and the Church of the living God, were confided to the posterity of Shem. The patriarchs, prophets, and ministers, the agencies, means, and appliances for the preservation and spread of truth in the world, were for many ages confined to this portion of the human family. And more especially was the seed of Abraham selected as the depositaries and almoners of the grace of God. These he used till, in their blindness and sin, they rejected the Holy One and crucified the Lord of life. From that time the family of Shem have been in a great degree set aside. The ministers of christianity, the almoners of the gospel, and the christian church itself, have been very much confined to the family of Japheth. And of all the branches of Japheth's numerous seed, no one has been made so prominent an instrument of advancing the interests of man, as the Anglo-Saxon race. At present, nearly all the actual agencies for carrying out the provisions of

the gospel are confined to this race. Beyond the boundaries where the English language is spoken, the English missionary preaches, or English power is exercised and felt, you will find but little evangelical religion, but little active philanthropy, or expansive christian benevolence.

But are we more sure that the moral dominion of the Anglo Saxons over the world shall continue, than the men of David's or Solomon's day were that the *Jewish* race should hold their moral sway over the world? May not the day, then,

come, when this Anglo-Saxon blood may become as corrupt and as unworthy of the Divine favor as the stock of Israel ever did? Is there less danger that they shall become proud, self-righteous, and heaven-provoking? And if the day shall come when God shall cease to use them as the chosen people by whom to carry forward his work, who shall be their successors? The sceptre has already passed from Shem to Japheth, and may it not yet pass to Ham?

H. R.

(To be continued)

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

### The Presidency of Liberia.

ROBERTS AND BENSON.

THERE seems to be no little apprehension among the friends of colonization that the resignation of President Roberts, or rather his declining a re-election, will prove disadvantageous, even disastrous, to the welfare and prosperity of Liberia. They seem to feel, that the Ex-President is at least one-half of the Republic; and the most virulent enemies of Liberia, the Abolitionists, have uniformly declared that Liberia is able to produce but one man capable of properly performing the duties of President.

We are happy in the confidence, that the apprehensions of the one party and the hopes of the other will not be realized. We know they are both groundless. No man has a higher appreciation of Joseph J. Roberts, either as a man and citizen of Liberia, or as its chief executive officer, than the writer of this article. We have known him long and well, for years, intimately. As President of the Republic, he has done just what we predicted at and before the period of his election, and it is not discourteous to his successor, or to

any other citizen of Liberia, to express our belief that he has done more for the Republic—especially more to extend its foreign reputation and connection with the civilized world than *any* other citizen *would* or *could* have done. His entire administration has been eminently *able*, and justly entitles him to a high rank among the rulers of nations of ancient or modern times, and to the eternal gratitude of his country and race. We say this not without consideration and reflection, knowing, as we well do, the *man*, the people, the the circumstances, and the time. We trust some one competent to the task will give to the world a fair history of his fourteen years of administration, as Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Republic.

But the existence and prosperity of Liberia is not dependent upon one or ten men; and during the late exciting and violent contest for the Presidency, we felt not the least apprehension, terminate as it would, that the vitality or prosperity of Liberia was at stake. We were, however, gratified at the result—the



election of Stephen A. Benson to the Presidency—probably because we knew him better than we did the opposing candidate, Mr. Roye; and the friends of Liberia need be under no apprehension that they will ever be forced to blush at any official act of Benson. Nor need the abolitionists felicitate themselves in advance upon the downfall of that little State, to them such an eye-sore.

James Benson, the father of the President elect, emigrated to Liberia in 1822. He was a free man, raised in Dorchester County, where many of the people now well remember him as "Steady James." We believe he resided in Baltimore some few years before he emigrated—at any rate he was well known to the colored people here. He, together with his family, a wife and four or five children, formed a part of the small expedition of the Brig Strong, which sailed from Baltimore in May, 1822, having on board the Rev. Jehudi Ashmun, afterwards so famous as the Governor of Liberia. This being the third vessel that ever took emigrants to Liberia, succeeding only the Elizabeth and Nautilus. The trials and hardships which those early settlers of Cape Messurado endured, by pestilence, famine, battle and sudden death, are almost unparalleled. Benson was distinguished through these trying times for his coolness and bravery in battle, and patience under suffering and affliction. He lost his wife and one or two of his children, and, if we mistake not, Stephen, then a lad of

six years, was captured among several other children, and kept some months by the natives. At any rate, his African baptism was a severe one, and of fire instead of water.

We found James Benson in 1831 in Monrovia, a man universally respected. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Bassa in 1832, and commenced mercantile operations there. When the plan of effecting a Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas went into operation in 1834, Mr. Benson, being a Marylander, joined the expedition and built the first house at Cape Palmas. He however afterwards concluded to return to Bassa, and there continued till his death, distinguished for his probity and integrity.

With the son, Stephen A. Benson, we are mainly acquainted through a business correspondence of some ten or twelve years. His letters evince about the same literary acquirements as ordinary commercial correspondence, indicating remarkable good sense and extreme fairness and candor. Those who know him well—and they are many, Liberians and foreigners of character and distinction—speak of him as a gentleman in manners, of pleasing address, extremely modest and unassuming, of unimpeachable moral character, and sterling good sense and sound judgment. Such a man, educated entirely in Liberia, having no thought or ambition beyond its true welfare and prosperity, cannot fail to make a good ruler thereof. We bid him *God speed!*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

#### A Fair Proposition.

THE following resolution was passed at a Convention of the colored people of the State of New York, holden at Troy during the present month:

*Resolved*, That it is important that two sailing vessels, owned by the Grand Council of this State, be fitted out, to reach the grievances of our deluded brethren who have emigra-

ted to Africa or any other unhealthy clime, to give them an opportunity to return at any reasonable expense.

Now, as the building and sailing of a vessel is attended with no inconsiderable expense, and concluding that one of those proposed must be destined for Liberia,—to save money, that might be put to a better use, we make the following proposition, viz: We will agree to furnish good cabin accommodations to any agent of the Abolition Society, out to Liberia and home again to the United States, keeping him on board nights while on the coast, so that he will not be exposed to the fever, for the sum usually charged, viz: one hundred dollars for passage each way, and one hundred for the time on board on the coast, boat use, &c. &c. We will agree to afford him every facility for intercourse with the "deluded" and unhappy people

on shore; to receive in boats and put on board all emigrants who may wish to leave Liberia, and bring them to a port in the United States, for the sum of forty dollars each for adults, and children at half price, including food, water, and the customary conveniences of a steerage passage, payment to be made or guaranteed at the time of shipment, as is customary. We stand ready to give sureties in any reasonable sum for the performance of our part of the contract, and to continue the same semi-annually so long as it shall be desired.

Now, my Abolition friends, if your talk about this matter means any thing, come forward and close the contract, or forever after hold your peace.

JAMES HALL,

Col. Office, Balto., Sept. 24, 1855.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### Progress of African Discovery.

MR. AUGUSTUS PETERMAN has communicated to the London Athenæum, some facts of an interesting character respecting the more recent journeying of Dr. Barth in Central Africa. From this it appears that Dr. Barth had been detained at or near Timbuktu several months beyond the date of his letters dispatched from that region the 23d of March, 1854, between which date and the time of his arrival at Kano, on the 17th of October last, nearly seven months intervene. Dr. Barth himself says, in a letter to Mr. Peterman, "After a protracted stay of nearly a year at Timbuktu—the 'Queen of the Desert,' as it is justly called by the natives—I retraced my steps eastward along the shores of that magnificent river which the undaunted Scotchman (Mungo Park) descended about fifty years since,

fighting his way through numerous fleets manned by Tuaricks and Sudans—lost labor to science, his journals having perished with him—while I went along reconciling and befriending these very people, and obtaining full security from their chiefs for any English visiting their territories, whether by land or water."

Thus Dr. Barth has been able to realize his great wish, namely, to trace this river between Timbuktu and Say, which latter place is situated in about 13° 10' north lat., and 3° east long. Greenwich. Thus its middle course seems every where navigable and enlivened with large fleets—its shores densely inhabited by people who received and treated Dr. Barth most kindly, and employed him to stay with them altogether!

In the same communication, Dr.

Barth alludes to a large map of the river drawn by him, which he had sent to the Foreign Office. He also transmitted some of a former date, which had been dispatched by him while on his way to Timbuktù, but which, as he found on his return to Sudan, had not been forwarded. These letters are dated "Dore, in Labtako, 16th July, 1853," which place is about midway between Sokoto and Timbuktù, lat. 41° 30' north, and close upon the meridian of Greenwich; and they contain a full account respecting that region which was entirely unknown before.

Libtako forms a portion of the very extensive Fallata dominions, and is a very important commercial point. The principal article of trade is the salt of Tæodenni, which is brought thither by the Arabs of Timbuktù, while the Tuaricks bring corn and butter, the people of Mosi their celebrated donkeys and their famous cotton manufactures, cheap black shirts, and a large, peculiar kind of guro net. The inhabitants of the country supply sweet and sour milk; and their manufactures consist chiefly of very handsome and cheap shawls made of cotton and wool, and of various colors. The market at Dore, the chief place of Libtako, is held every day. Cowries are almost the sole medium of interchange.

Labtako occupies an elevated, dreary plain, devoid of trees and shrubs, and suffering from the want of rain. Granite protrudes in many places out of the soil. Though the country was in a state of anarchy when this distinguished traveller passed through it, he did not suffer on that account, but rather from the excited manner in which he was received everywhere—the inhabitants flocking from all quarters to receive his blessings. The Arabs looked upon him as no common Christian—owing to the information

he possessed of topics especially interesting to themselves, and to the fact of his coming from the East. The Tillahas had christened him "Modibo," by which name he was universally known in those countries.

The region between Labtako in the west, and the River Kowara (here called Tsa, Say, or Mayo) in the east, is occupied by the territories belonging to the large country of Gurma, only the northern part of which belongs to the Fellatas. The language of Gurma has a few words in common with that of Benin. Within Gurma are various rivers, all tributaries of the Kowara—the largest being the Sirba, which Barth found twelve feet deep in the beginning of July, and which he had to cross by means of immense bundles of reed fastened together, as boats are entirely wanting.

On his arrival at Kano in October last, Dr. Barth received information of the rumor of his death having been spread in Sudan, and even reached Europe, about which—not knowing exactly the origin and circumstances connected with it—he felt indignant, while the absence of all needful supplies put him to great straits and inconvenience; these he subsequently got over. His longing to reach Europe knew no bounds; as he declares that the being exposed to another rainy season, (the sixth,) or to remain much longer without the refreshing influence of European atmosphere and proper food, would be his certain death. Yet in the same sentence he speaks of ultimately returning to the field of his labors, and trying to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the coast of Zanzibar, after having strengthened his health!

It was a cause of joy to Dr. Barth to be informed of the success of the Chadda Expedition, of which he

seemed to have learnt all the particulars from the natives. Among others he met an old acquaintance, the Governor of Hamarrus—a country situated on the shores of the upper course of the Chadde. This person told him that the exploring steamer *Pleiad* had also reached his country, and that he had received the Expedition very friendly.

Drs. Barth and Vogel met on the first of December, 1854; at that time the latter was in "very good health and spirits," and was about to proceed as speedily as possible to Yakoba and Adamaua, in which

plan he seems to have been encouraged by some acceptable and important passports, in the shape of letters of recommendation from the powerful Fellata Chief at Sokoto, which Dr. Barth had brought with him and handed to his countryman.

This intelligence from Dr. Barth is of great interest, as it contains the first news respecting his journey from Timbukū back to Sudan, and the first positive information ever received from a European traveller of the River Kowara, between that place and its lower course.

#### Episcopal Missionary effort in Africa.

THE subjoined, from a communication of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman to the Southern Episcopalian, will repay a careful perusal :

From the time of the landing of the first missionary in 1836, to the present, thirty-six white persons, missionaries and others, have been sent out by our Board, of whom fifteen are still engaged in this work, while some have withdrawn, and others have died; yet, has the Church of God, in that land advanced, and a foundation broad and solid been laid for the church's future prosperity, and the glory of God.

In the loss of her laborers, the church has no cause for discouragement; it is the prices of her prosperity; the ransom paid in blood for millions of immortals yet unborn. It has been paid willingly, joyfully, triumphantly, by those whose lives have been given to this blessed work. They have departed with assured faith that God would carry forward His work, even though He called them from it.

We have seven stations among the colonists, along three hundred miles of the coast, and five ordained colored ministers. A pretty stone

church has been erected at Cape Palmas, and another is being built at Monrovia; a brick one is occupied on the St Paul's, while others of less substantial materials are built or being built at other points. The accounts from those various congregations were never more encouraging. Of St. Mark's, Cape-Palmas, the Bishop writes;—"That there will be twenty-five candidates for confirmation; among these are most of the youth of our High School at Mount Vaughn, where has been observed unusual seriousness and religious interest."

The Asylum for Orphans at Cape Palmas, was to be opened this spring, (55). This is an institution greatly needed, furnishing as it will, not only a blessed home for those who have emigrated from this country, but besides, from it will be raised up competent female teachers for our colonial schools.

The early efforts of our missionaries were chiefly directed to the natives, and they still claim a large portion of our labors. Among the Grebo tribe inhabiting the country on both sides of Cape Palmas, we have four permanent stations, where

mission buildings, school houses and churches have been erected.—Around some of these stations are springing up native *Christian Villages*, where the youth educated in our schools, instead of returning to their heathen towns, and following the vain customs of their people, are living in a civilized and Christian manner, industriously engaged in various occupations. At the station of Cavalla, we are erecting the Church of the Epiphany, a stone building, 30 by 70.

Three thousand natives live around this station, and to this house of God they will be gathered to hear the everlasting Gospel; while here, also, will worship the Christian natives from the villages, and our mission families.—The walls of the church are built, and some of the timbers are purchased for the roof; while \$800 is still required to finish it.

At Taboo, thirty miles east of Cavalla, a native minister is settled, who keeps a school and preaches the Gospel; while another native minister, both of whom have been brought up in our mission, itinerates through a populous section of country, accompanied by a native catechist. Three native youths are studying for the ministry, while eight or ten are assisting in the education of more than a hundred children in our boarding schools. Our recent letters give us more encouraging hopes of the spread of the Gospel among the natives than ever before, while some have openly professed their faith in Christ, others are candidates for baptism, while many more are being drawn within the ever spreading influence of Christian truth.

A missionary meeting is held monthly at one of the stations, at which addresses are made, and a collection is taken up. At the an-

niversary meeting last year, it was found that one hundred and seventy dollars had during the year, been collected, chiefly from the native Christians, for the support of a native minister at a neighboring station. It is in these meetings that we endeavor to awaken in the hearts of our youth a love for the souls of their people, and in this we have not been unsuccessful.

A cheerful day is the Sabbath at our station, surrounded though we are by near three thousand natives. An hour after sunrise a Bible class is held, at which attend our villagers and scholars. At 10 o'clock the church bell rings, and a procession of one hundred native children and Christian youth, neatly dressed and with quietness and order, follow the Bishop and missionary teachers through the huts in the native town to the church in its midst; here are heard our own solemn prayers and sacred hymns, uttered in strange language, to Him to whom all hearts are open, all desires known; here too, are sounded forth the words of sacred truth, and the poor heathen African listens to the wonders of redeeming love. Returning from service, may be seen here and there, beneath the palm-tree's shade, groups of children preparing their lessons for the Sabbath School which follows, or singing hymns which there they have learned; quietness reigns, while from the flag-staff floats the Sabbath flag with its inscription, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Let no one say we have labored in vain, or spent our lives for naught in the African Mission. God has blessed the efforts of His people, and His work is prospering in their hands.

We have arrived at that most desirable and very important point in the history of all missions, when a native



agency has been raised up, men of the soil have become the teachers and ministers of their own people. And, as it has been elsewhere, when this point has been reached, so we expect it will be with us, that henceforth our number of converts from among the adult native population will be largely increased, and the successful labor of our native teachers and ministers lead us to anticipate this blessed result. And therefore, we call more loudly and more earnestly to the Church to uphold and strengthen their mission. Sickness and death are thinning our numbers, and we need others to fill their places and carry on their work. We particularly need now the services of a missionary physician, while our missionary corps numbers 13 white persons we have none to render that medical aid which in such a climate we should not be without. While God enlarges the sphere of our influence, and graciously blesses us in prospering our work, may He

put it into the hearts of His people to sustain and carry it forward, for this is a field which Providence has made peculiarly *our own*, for we must confess that we owe to Africa a debt; a debt which can best and only be paid with the treasures of the Gospel. It is a land not far off, at the end of the earth,—by a voyage of a month, and by steamers of half this time, we reach those shores where millions grope in heathen darkness unblessed by one ray of that Divine light which fills our land.

May the present unexampled prosperity of our missionary work, both among the Liberians and natives, as well as our need of an increased number of laborers, and of pecuniary aid, call forth from God's people gifts to His glory; praise and thanksgiving, prayer and supplication, men and means, that God's way may be known to this people, His saving health to the perishing ones of the nation.

#### *First Ship in the new line to Africa.*

THE committee appointed by the Maine Colonization Society to devise ways and means, and obtain a ship for the Parent Institution, have received from good authority, clear evidence of the urgent necessity for a ship of 600 tons, constructed and furnished expressly for the health and comfort of emigrants to Liberia, and for the conveyance, at regular periods, of such provisions, articles of merchandise, medical stores, implements of agriculture and the arts, as are constantly required in that newly settled country. They are assured that the present means of the Society are insufficient to meet pressing demands for assistance from numerous colored persons seeking to find a home in that Republic, and that by special and

earnest efforts alone can it be hoped that such a ship will be secured. Since the building and management of ships are pursuits familiar to the people of Maine, and to them they owe much of their prosperity, may it not be reasonably expected that they will be the first, as representing a single State, to launch forth a ship to bear the treasures and teachers of Divine Truth to the barbarous nations of Africa. Regular, frequent and convenient communication with Liberia is indispensable. God in his Providence has opened the way of access to a vast population in Africa: Many of her instructed christian descendants are ready to return to her with blessings: A free independent Republic is already founded for their

reception, and shall not the several States of this confederacy unite to bring that continent, so long buried in darkness, under the life-giving powers of civilization, and the truth revealed from Heaven. Does a work of higher beneficence remain for any nation to accomplish?—Does any measure proposed for this end, show promise comparable with that of planting free, voluntary communities and churches of civilized and christian children of Africa on her shores? The rise of the Republic of Liberia, its marvelous and increasing influence, the signs and demonstrations (along more than five hundred miles of coast reposing under its laws) give answer. We say nothing of the remarkable colony of Sierra Leone, and other civilized settlements, and missionary stations, extending for 2,000 miles on the western coast (to leave unnoticed the eastern) and far into the interior, further than to mark them as cheering indications of His merciful purposes to whom the people of Africa belong, and in whom all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

The committee now respectfully ask, will their fellow citizens and friends in Maine, have the honor and privilege of giving this ship to the cause of Humanity and Religion? Who will subscribe generously and immediately to the enterprise? What towns, churches, schools, will have a share, if it be but a single nail, in this ship? What ladies will exert their kindly, but powerful influence to obtain it? The committee wait for an answer. Let what is to be done, be done quickly, and to God alone be all the glory.

Subscriptions or donations for this object may be sent to George F. Patten, Bath, or to any member of the committee, or to Eben Steele,

Treasurer of the Maine State Colonization Society, Portland. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, formerly, and for many years Secretary of the American Colonization Society, has been desired by the committee, to bring the subject as he may be able, to the attention of the people of Maine, and receive subscriptions and donations for the object. Capt. George Barker, a tried friend and agent of the Society, will, the committee trust, do all in his power, as he is hereby authorized, for the proposed end. The subscriptions for this object will be held as conditional upon the amount of \$30,000 being pledged for the purpose.

GEORGE F. PATTEN,  
THOMAS HARWARD,  
ABNER STETSON,  
JOHN HAN,  
SAMUEL TYLER,  
WM. CHASE,  
JOSEPH TITCOMB.

[From the Ch. Mirror, (Portland, Me.) Sep. 25.]

#### THE SHIP FOR AFRICA.

We are happy to observe signs of favor in this State towards the proposal, made by the State Colonization Society of Maine at its annual meeting, to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society. We notice a brief article from the committee to whom the subject was entrusted, inviting the friends of Liberia to come forward with their pledges of aid, stating the urgent necessity for its construction, the great benefit which such a noble gift must prove to Africa, and to the cause of the people of color in every part of the Union, and the purpose of their appointment as soon as they shall be adequately encouraged in regard to the means. A week ago last sabbath evening, a crowded audience was addressed by the general agent of the American Colonization Society in the Lecture

Room of the Congregational Society in Augusta. A very decided interest was expressed by many in the cause of African civilization and African missions. After an address in Calais on Thursday evening last, when the Hon. George Downes presided, and James Robbins was chosen Secretary, on motion of the Hon. T. G. D. Fuller, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is founded alike upon patriotism and benevolence, and that its friends have abundant cause for gratitude to a favoring Providence, and for evidence becoming clearly manifest, that their labors are conducive to the highest good of the African race.

*Resolved*, That this meeting warmly approves the proposal of the Maine State Colonization Society to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society, and the appointment of a committee for that end, and deems the object worthy of the aid of the citizens of this State and New England generally, and that its execution will not only be a great benefit to Africa, but to the cause of the Society throughout the United States.

The chairman made some very pertinent remarks, stating to the meeting, that he was confident Calais would in proportion to its means, contribute as liberally as any town or city in the state to this important object, and on his motion it was voted, (without dissent) to recommend to each religious society in this city, to take up a collection in aid of the object proposed by the Maine State Colonization Society, the funds they raised to be appropriated to constitute each pastor a life member of the American Colonization Society.

A very respectable congregation

met on Friday evening in the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church at St. Stephen, N. B., and after a statement of the views of the Society and its success, cheerfully gave a collection and expressed their high estimate of the benevolence of the enterprise. On sabbath evening last, a large congregation assembled in the Baptist Church in Eastport, to listen to an address from Mr. Gurley, and subsequently a deep interest was expressed by leading citizens of that place in the project for a ship. One gentleman of great influence avowed his desire that Maine should have the honor of giving the ship, and his undoubting confidence, that if the measure were properly submitted to the consideration of the good people of the several towns, it would be promptly done.

[From the Calais (Me.) Advertiser.]

#### COLONIZATION MEETING.

Agreeable to notice, a meeting was held at the Unitarian Meeting House on Thursday evening the 13th inst. Geo. Downes, Esq., was called to the chair, and after some remarks he introduced to the audience, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who gave them a very able address on the subject of colonization, after which the following resolutions were submitted by Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the American Colonization Society is founded alike upon patriotism and benevolence, and that its friends have abundant cause for gratitude to a favoring Providence, and for the evidences becoming clearly manifest that their labors are conducive to the highest good of the African race.

*Resolved*, That this meeting warmly approves the proposal of the

Maine State Colonization Society to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society, and the appointment of a committee for that end, and that it deems the object worthy of the aid of the citizens of this State and New England generally, and that its execution will not only be a great benefit to Africa, but to the cause of the Society throughout the States.

At the suggestion of the chairman the following vote was passed Voted to recommend to each religious society in this city to take up a collection in aid of the object proposed by the Maine State Colonization Society, the fund thus raised to be appropriated to constitute each pastor a life member of the American Colonization Society.

Voted to adjourn.

J. ROBBINS,  
*Secretary.*

[From the Bath (Me.) Times.]

#### LIBERIAN SHIP.

The project of the Maine Colonization Society, to build a ship to be placed under the control of the American Colonization Society, and to run regularly between Liberia and the United States, is still under consideration. At a late meeting of the committee, as we learn by the *Christian Mirror*, letters were "read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, and Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, also passages from a letter of the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the Parent Society at Washington, setting forth the kind of ship, its absolute necessity, and expressing cordial purposes of co-operation with the committee. The Hon. Judge Hefenstein, of Pa., has pledged one thousand dollars for the object, and recently a gen-

tleman in Florida, with one of his friends, offered in timber and money, a subscription of \$3,000. The committee finally adjourned to the 7th of November, agreeing in the meantime to ascertain what could be done for the object in their several districts of this state, and cherishing the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout New England, will come generously forward with such assurances of aid as shall justify the committee at their next meeting to order the construction of the ship without delay."

As Maine initiated this noble movement, we trust the State will see it completed. No more truly philanthropic enterprise has ever been commenced in this country, than that of African colonization. And we refer to the result—the perfect realization of the experiment of self-government in the Republic of Liberia—as the evidence of the truth of our declaration. We find there a model government, working in all its departments as regularly as our own; and we find there the black emigrant elevated out of the organic disabilities of color and race into the true dignity of manhood.

But the Republic is still weak, and needs *men* as well as means. Who will help to supply them? Our State Society presents a feasible mode of doing it. We trust the response will be generous.

[Committee appointed by the State Colonization Society of Maine to obtain a ship for the American Colonization Society—George F. Patten and Thos. Harvard, of Bath, Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, William Chase and Samuel Tyler, of Portland, John Ham, of Bangor, and A. R. Stetson, of Damariscotta.]

[From the Portland Argus.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SHIP.

We are happy to be able to state that the subscriptions for building a ship for the Colonization Society, have been started nobly in this State. At Bath, last week, the sum of \$5000 was cheerfully subscribed, and in generous sums. There were three one thousand dollar subscriptions—one of five hundred—one of two hundred and fifty, and several of one hundred dollars, and smaller sums. This is noble—worthy the public

spirited and philanthropic citizens of our sister city. We hope the solid men of Portland will not be behind their neighbors. We believe they will not be. There never was presented, in our humble opinion, a definite object for benevolent effort, so easy of accomplishment, that will be productive of so wide-spreading and far-reaching results as will be the building of this ship for developing the commerce and facilitating intercourse with the young sister Republic of Liberia.

Demonstrations in honor of the President and Vice President elect.

The *Liberia Herald* of the 23d May last contains an account of the demonstrations at Monrovia the 17th and 22d May in honor of Stephen A. Benson and Beverly P. Yates, who were elected President and Vice President of the Republic at the biennial election the 1st of May. The friends of Mr. Benson having determined to celebrate "the victory of their party," invited him to Monrovia from his residence at Buchanan. The 22d of May was the day set apart for the celebration. On the 17th, Mr. Benson arrived at Monrovia. At the place of debarkation, he was met by the citizens, and was addressed by Hon. J. H. Paxton, as follows:

"Sir:—I am happy of the honor of tendering you the cheerful congratulations of your fellow citizens of this country as President elect, to follow in Executive honor the present highly worthy and esteemed President Joseph J. Roberts. Your merit to this distinguished position is based upon your worthiness of the suffrages of your fellow citizens. To your administration we look forward with great anxiety for

the welfare and safety of the people—that all social dissensions consequent upon an unwonted political zeal, which of late has been warmly agitated to the destruction of that harmony and peace which have existed among this people, will be pacified; and that hereafter the united good feeling of our fellow citizens, of one common country and one common interest, will betoken more the end of the maintenance of our institutions of government by a concordant harmony in their political operations; and that through your administration Liberia will continue to prosper, and be respected by foreign nations, in honor to yourself and glory to your country."

Mr. Benson, obviously with deep emotion yet with dignity and firmness, made the following reply:

"Sir:—I thank you, as the organ of the freemen of this metropolis to-day, for the very cordial and splendid reception with which they have been pleased to honor me. I assure you, sir, it far exceeds what my expectations were, because in my opinion it exceeds the claims of any merits I profess to have: this fact greatly heightens my sense of gratitude to the freemen of this maternal city—this metropolis of the Republic of Liberia.

"Sir, I do not feel to stand upon strange soil this day. When I look around me it seems that every tree of the wood, every rock and hill, and brook, and dale, is perfectly familiar to me—they are all most sacredly interwoven with associations of my juvenile years upon this sacred hill—and, sir, when I call to mind this day that your Honor is perfectly aware of these



facts, when I remember that your Honor (as well as a number of my fellow citizens who join you this day in conferring such distinguished honor upon me,) are not only witnesses of these facts, but were participants of those pristine times, upon this sacred hill,—this combination of circumstances produces an impression on me this day that I cannot find language to express.

"I beg, sir, that you will in behalf of this city accept a renewed expression of my thanks for the very distinguished honor conferred on me, and that you will believe me when I assure you, that in whatever public capacity I may be called to act, in the order of Divine Providence and by your enlightened suffrage, I will carefully study to demean myself as a faithful servant of the FREEMEN of this Republic, whom I cordially recognise as being the sovereigns of this land."

He then moved forward to the city, attended by a cortege consisting of some of the principal men of this city and a few from Bessa. Before and behind this cortege were the Johnson Guards; then followed in a very orderly manner a large crowd of men, women and children. The procession perambulated the principal streets; as it advanced the crowd increased and the excitement heightened; while deafening cries of "hurrah for Stephen A. Benson!" seemed to rend the air. Indeed, Mr. Benson's progress through Monrovia appeared a perfect ovation—almost every window and piazza was filled with ladies waving bonnets and handkerchiefs with great enthusiasm.

On reaching the mansion of President Roberts, the procession formed in line opposite the building, when his Excellency came out, and having saluted the President elect, escorted him, followed by several gentlemen, to his drawing-room.—The crowd then dispersed, highly pleased with having conferred such, by no means unmerited, honors upon Mr. Benson.

Tuesday, the 22d inst., the day appointed for the demonstration,

was kept up in grand style. Persons from every settlement of the county assembled in the capital for the purpose of honoring the men of their choice.

The dawn of day was announced by the firing of a gun from Central Hill. About 8 o'clock A. M., another gun was fired, when flags were hoisted in various parts of the city. The martial sounds of drum and fife and the numerous pleasant and joyful countenances seen in every direction, betrayed a general spirit of rejoicing.

About 9 o'clock, a large concourse of persons of both sexes arrived from the interior settlements:—having been met at the landing by a deputation of gentlemen, they marched up, preceded by a band of music, to the residence of the President elect, where several gentlemen of distinction were assembled; among whom were President Roberts and the Vice President elect. In a few minutes the street opposite the building was thronged by crowds from all quarters. The President and Vice President elect came out and were introduced to the vast multitude by Hon. J. B. McGill—after which, Hon. H. W. Erskine, having taken an elevated position so as to be seen by the great concourse, delivered a beautiful and patriotic address to the President elect. At its conclusion it was followed by loud and long cheering. Quiet being restored, Hon. J. H. Paxton addressed, in very eloquent terms, the President and Vice President elect.

After he had concluded, Mr. Benson responded in his most felicitous style. He said his feelings on the occasion were inexpressible. He thanked his fellow citizens for their unlimited expressions of regard for and confidence in him; that they had expressed this confidence not by words only, but in a manner far

more impressive than words could express it; they had expressed it at the ballot box on the 1st of this month. He assured his fellow citizens that he would ever strive to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in him; that all the energies of his mind would be devoted to the promotion of the best interests of our infant country.

Hon. H. W. Erskine then addressed the Vice President elect, (Hon. B. P. Yates,) which elicited from the Judge a brief but highly appropriate and satisfactory reply. Some one in the crowd then proposed "Three cheers for JOSEPH JENKINS ROBERTS, pre-eminent in war, pre-eminent in peace, pre-eminent in the esteem and affections of his countrymen." Great cheering, and long and loud applause followed. When the clamor had somewhat subsided, President Roberts stepped forward, and thanked his fellow citizens for the compliment. He said he felt that he had served Liberia to the best of his ability: her interests were and ever would be dear to his heart. He believed that this infant nation was under the kind protection of Divine Providence, by whose care and guidance it had been brought thus far in its national course; that notwithstanding there are influences around us dangerous to our institutions, he believed that *Liberia will live*. (Great cheers) He felt highly gratified that the citizens of Liberia had centered the interests of the country—at this important crisis—in the illustrious Stephen Allen Benson. He believed him competent to the task; that in him the interests of Liberia were safe—he would guide our little bark to glory. (Loud applause.) After a few more remarks, which, on account of the uproariousness of the crowd, we did not hear, his Excel-

lency with the President and Vice President elect, retired amidst vociferous cheers accompanied with the rolling of drums. The discharge of cannon from Central Hill ended these proceedings.

Under a tent erected opposite President Roberts' mansion, (for the ladies,) and in the shade of the orange trees in front of the residence of the late David Moore, Esq., (for the gentlemen,) were spread tables loaded with a variety of good things. About 12 o'clock hundreds of persons regaled themselves with a splendid "luncheon," served up in most excellent style, by the committee of arrangements. After the sumptuous repast, highly interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered to the ladies by his Excellency President Roberts; the President and Vice President elect, and Augustus Washington, Esq. This being done, a carriage beautifully fitted up for the occasion, was brought in which were placed the President and Vice President elect, who having been drawn, followed by a large throng, through the principal streets of the city, were conveyed to the residence of the President elect. This ended the ceremony of the day. In the evening several of the principal dwellings were illuminated; opposite the Government House there were grand displays of fireworks, and in various places we believe were social gatherings and merriment.

Thus did the people of Mesurado honor the men of their choice. The day—notwithstanding a few slight showers—was quite favorable; every thing went off to universal gratification. May the administration of President Benson be eminently successful, and unparalleled prosperity attend Liberia while he presides over her interests!

## Items from the Liberia Herald.

## THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

*The honorable Aldermen and  
Gentlemen of the City Council—*

I have the high honor of standing before you as the Mayor elect of this city, and as Chief Executive Magistrate of this body assembled. It becomes me, therefore, to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to those gentlemen who have so charitably conferred this high honor upon me, and to assure them that it shall be one of my greatest endeavors to meet their wishes, by enforcing such municipal laws as you, gentlemen, may enact, and by serving my country to the best of my ability in everything pertaining to her welfare and prosperity.

It cannot reasonably be expected that I should, within forty-eight hours, (the time elapsed since I was informed of my election,) be able to bring before you much matter for your consideration, or to recommend any measure that would improve our present condition very materially. But that you may commence upon the business for which you have assembled this day, and which, if properly executed, will greatly enhance the condition of our city; I would merely remark, that our little city, although much younger than the British Colony to the north of us, is said to compare favorably with that Colony in location and appearance; and as flattering as the assertion is, you will not hesitate to acquiesce with me, in admitting that the present appearance of our city will admit of vast improvement:—as a proof of which you have only to ascend to the top of Fort Norris, and glance your eye over the little spot that Monrovia occupies, and look at the skirt of land which circumscribes her limits.

However much our minds may delight in rural scenery, and our imaginations run eagerly in pursuit of the lonely haunts of solitude, objects prized mostly by poetical geniuses, yet there ought to be some striking and peculiar aspect resting upon a city, to show the high culture and civil refinement of its inhabitants. Eight years have elapsed since we made a formal declaration of our independence, during the whole of which time, we have been closely scrutinized by every passing stranger, and by many of the now potent nations of the civilized world. Their eyes are still upon us, watching with intense anxiety for us either to solve the great problem, whether the colored man is capable of self-government, or to prove to them most conclusively that we never were destined to attain to an equal height of worth and morality with

other nations, under the direction and government of institutions and laws planned and projected by colored men. Now then, as industry and cleanliness, as well as the culture of the intellectual faculties, are some of the leading characteristics of a growing and refined people, it would attach much to our dignity and honor, by our rigid adherence to those characteristics, and by our strict regard to virtue and morality, traits by which our moral worth and national character will be estimated.

In recommending measures to you for your adoption for the further improvement of our city, I would remark, first, that not only our streets should be freed from all noxious and hurtful weeds and pit-falls, but that many of the fruit and other trees growing in private lots be cut down and removed. They not only obstruct the sight and add a gloomy and dismal appearance, but they also hinder a free circulation of air. They prevent evaporation from going on, and thus hold in check a large portion of noxious vapor, which would otherwise escape and be absorbed by the general atmosphere.

The second thing I beg to recommend, is the necessity of preparing and having some one particular street, leading from the river up into the city, as a public highway, particularly for conducting and reconducting our own officers and foreign officers to and from the city.

As our revenue, if not our national strength, depends very much upon the number and activity of our seamen, I would, in the third place, recommend the building of an asylum, to be styled the Asylum for the Helpless and Decrepit Seaman; that it be suitably fitted up and furnished for the exclusive accommodation of the weather-beaten, worn-out seaman, who is destitute of every means of support and comfort.

I would also make mention of measures for the better regulation of our Fish Market and Palm Oil Market; but as these things will most probably regulate themselves, I defer touching the subject.

And, lastly, I would speak of the necessity of having our pieces of artillery mounted and put in a manageable condition; but being ignorant of the action taken on the subject by the Legislature, I am obliged to be silent on this point also.

I may, however, safely recommend the perusal of the ordinances and acts passed by the old town council, as you may select with advantage several subjects from them worth your examination.

It only remains, now, for me to remind you of the great responsibilities resting upon you, and the obligations you are under to the present and rising generations. Let your acts be such as will, when you are dead, constrain the following generation to call you blessed. Gentlemen, integrity and honesty, justice and truth, should mark all your dealings. The time has come, when we are to know no man, only so far as he respects the majesty of our laws, and submits to the principles of those institutions made to perpetuate unto us our country and its cause.

D. B. WARNER.

April 5, 1855.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Hon. H. W. Erskine to Hon. S. J. Benson, President elect, May 22d, 1855.

Sir:—I am here, in the name and behalf of this numerous assemblage of your constituents, to felicitate you on your honorable election to the chief magistracy of this Republic by an overwhelming majority. Before we give you our formal congratulations, allow me to premise, that the finger of Providence is apparent in your history. Coming as you did in your childhood to this our fatherland, we claim that whatever is praiseworthy in your political career, as a politician and civilian, whatever is meritorious in your character; whatever is commendable in your virtue, integrity and patriotism, the praise is due to Liberia as your adopted mother. In this connexion I will remark that in your elevation to the Presidency, every young man and youth of Liberia feels himself lighted up. A new impetus will be given them, and will be a living example, to encourage them to fit themselves for future usefulness. Much will depend on your administration, to raise these aspirations, and direct them in a proper channel.

This day, Europe and America must acknowledge that Liberia is on the wing of progression. Yes, this day marks the beginning of a new epoch in our nation's history. In the compass of thirty-five years, since the founding of these colonies by American philanthropy, and eight years since our national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. The subordinate departments distribute the executive functions in their various relations. The Judiciary expound the constitution and the laws; all

settling in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will. Treatise of peace, amity and commerce have been concluded with some of the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth. People of different tribes and inhabitants of all parts of our coast have annexed themselves to us, and to day form an integral part of the body politic. These regions have not been acquired by conquest, but by compact. They have, of their own accord, united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessing. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodmen. The soil has been made to produce an abundance by the tillage of our farmers. Our commerce is daily increasing. Liberty and law have marched hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe, and at a cost far less, in a whole generation, than the expenditures of other nations in a single year. It is a source of gratification, and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of our experiment upon the theory of human rights and the capacity of our long oppressed race for self-government has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success beyond the most sanguine expectation of its founders. Union, tranquility and justice, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessing of liberty, all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which is advancing, we may at once indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, let us derive instructive lessons for the future.

Passing from this general view of the purposes and injunctions of the constitution and their results, which indicates the first traces of the path of duty to the executive, let us for a moment glance at the administration of your immediate predecessor. It is passing away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to all of us. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights; to discharge with all promptitude the national debt; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the na-

tion; to promote the civilization of the surrounding tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements. Thus, that eminent citizen, during the eight years of his administration has concentrated the best energies of our infant Republic. His thoughts and aims have been for the good of his country. Yes, "the high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a PATRIOTISM, which, soaring toward heaven, rises far above all mean, low, or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul transporting thought of the good and the glory of one's country. His was that PATRIOTISM which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below, all lesser groveling, personal interest, and feelings, animated and prompted him to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor and devotion." Yes, Joseph J. Roberts will retire into private life with honor and glory, and with the blessings of this nation. May your administration be as glorious as his, who was pre eminent in war, pre eminent in peace, and will ever be pre eminent in the affectionate remembrance of his countrymen.

I am fully convinced this day, that there is something in the rising destinies of this extraordinary Republic, which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon, in the midst of the thousands of nations on this peninsula. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly pre eminent. It presents her with the imposing spectacle of the rapid advancement of our down-trodden race, in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable. Here are seen all the developments of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and national government. Liberia, in her past history, has not demonstrated an aptness to acquire, but an ability to govern. We challenge the world to say that she has not that ability.

The problem of self-government is solved, and the foul stigma now wiped from our race. To-day, Liberia presents her son, raised in her bosom, as a living example to the nations of the earth.

Then, when we look at Liberia, there is a calmness in her civic strength, which, to a reflecting mind, inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors. They rise, and they set.

They are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall. But Liberia seems the arbitress of her own fate. Her decisions carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday, she was in her political cradle, a helpless colony. To-day she stands erect, commanding respect at home and abroad. Yesterday she was not known beyond the walls of the Colonization hall. To-day her name is familiar throughout the civilized world. And you, Sir, have grown up with her.—You are intimately acquainted with her policy, and now your fellow citizens have elevated you to that proud position which you this day occupy.

In conclusion, allow me to say that your Excellency has had the happiness to mark the course of your political career by the observance of a wise conduct, and by a most exact execution of the various employments you have filled; and it is thus, that you have merited the most glorious and satisfactory reward, that a mortal could desire on earth. Thus it is that a people; free, enlightened, sovereign, possessing and developing all the elements of greatness and power, have chosen you to preside over their destinies. Therefore, we, the people, have solid grounds for hoping that your administration, guided by your ability and experience, will continue the rapid progress with which this nation has advanced under the wise rule of your illustrious predecessor, to the most brilliant prosperity.

And now we come from the districts of agriculture along the banks of the St. Paul's, to unite with your fellow citizens from all parts of the Republic to felicitate your Excellency. Believe us, Sir, that this demonstration is but a faint expression of the respectful sentiments with which I, in their name, congratulate you.

In conclusion, the speaker said; fellow citizens, I present you LIBERIA, and STEPHEN A. BENSON, our President elect; the foster mother, the affectionate son, and our second ruler.

**THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE.**—The complaints of mariners with regard to a want of light on Cape Mesurado, will, we hope, soon come to an end. The lighthouse is in rapid progress of construction; and should certain materials necessary for its completion arrive from Europe, whence they have been ordered, in the next steamer, it will be finished in the course of a month. It will stand on the top of the Cape, about forty-two feet high.

**IMMIGRANTS.**—On Sunday the 10th inst. the American barque "Cora," Captain E. Burnham, arrived in this port from Norfolk, Va., bringing one hundred and six immigrants: 69 were for this (Montserrat) County, the remainder for Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. Among the passengers were Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, and Miss Martha Williford, Episcopal Missionaries, returning from a visit to the United States to their station at Cape Palmas.

The immigrants for this County came under the care of Mr. H. W. Dennis, the A. C. Society's Agent, on the 12th; they are all comfortably located at the site of their acclimation up the river. We wish them a safe acclimation and success in their new home.

**REV. DAVID A. WILSON.**—We are happy to announce the arrival on the 21st inst., in the barque "Gem," Capt. Townsend, of Rev. David A. Wilson and family, from the United States, whither they had resorted on account of ill health. They come accompanied by Rev. Mr. White (a licensed minister) and lady, Mr. Wilson, with whom we have had several interviews, looks well, and says he feels well. He returns to the scene of his labors in the Alexander High School, of which he is the Principal, with every prospect of increased usefulness. We hope he will long continue to feel the invigorating effects of the bracing climate which he has just left; and be eminently successful in blessing by his labors our rising Republic.

### *Marine Intelligence for Jan. 1855, Port of Monrovia.*

#### ARRIVALS.

January 1st.—Schooner Harrison M. Madison, for the windward, with rice and camwood to Harrison Murry.

3d. Cutter Theodore, J. Nelson, from the leeward, with palm oil to D. W. Nelson & Sanders.

4th. Cutter Dolphin, Capt. J. M. Bowe, from Grand Bassa.

5th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Parker, from the leeward, with palm oil to D. B. Warner.

7th. British Cutter Earl of Liverpool, from the leeward.

11th. British Mail Steamer Candace, Capt. E. W. Hawksley, from the leeward.

Cutter Liberia, Curd, from the windward, with rice and camwood to McGill & Bros.

Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the windward, with rice and camwood to McGill & Bros.

Cutter Off and On, Harry Wilson, from the windward, with rice to Moore James.

12th. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, R. Page, from Sierra Leone, with merchandise to D. B. Warner.

13th. American Barque Isla de Cuba, Capt. A. Miller, 55 days from New York.

14th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Page, from the windward, with camwood and rice to D. B. Warner.

17th. British Schooner George, McCauley, from Grand Bassa.

Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, from Grand Bassa via Marshall.

20th. Cutter Theodore, Nelson, from the windward, with camwood and rice to D. W. Nelson & Sanders.

22d. French Brig Marie, C. Dapont, 32 days from Havre.

23d. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, Page, from Grand Bassa.

25th. American Ship Euphrasia, Capt. W. Heard, 85 days from Baltimore via Norfolk, Virginia.

26th. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, from Grand Bassa.

Hamburg Schooner Liberia, J. Fredrickson, from Sierra Leone.

28th. Schooner Harrison M. Madison, from the windward, with rice and camwood to Harrison Murry.

Schooner John E. Taylor, Hunt, from the windward.

30th. American Barque Shirley, Capt. G. W. L. Hall, 40 days from Baltimore.

British Mail Steamer Retriever, Capt. James H. Hall, from the windward.

Cutter Experiment, J. Henry, from the leeward, with palm oil to Thomas Smith.

#### DEPARTURES.

January 2d.—Sailed, Hamburg Brig Elenore, Capt. Van Bathen, for the leeward via Grand Bassa and Sinou.

3d. Cutter Liberia, Curd, for the windward.

5th. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, for Marshall and Grand Bassa.

6th. Schooner Harrison M. Madison, for the windward.

Cutter Dolphin, Bowe, for Grand Bassa via Marshall, Junk River.

Cutter Off and On, H. Wilson, for the windward.

10th. Cutter Try, Try Again, Parker, for the windward.

Cutter Theodore, Nelson, for the leeward.

Cutter Dido, N. L. Norris, for Harper, Cape Palmas.

11th. British Mail Steamer Candace, Capt. Hawksley, for London via Sierra Leone.



14th. British Barque Amey, W. P. Bishop, for Liverpool, Eng.

15th. Cutter Off and On, H. Wilson, for the leeward.

18th. Schooner Thomas L. Randall, Page, for Grand Bassa.

22d. Schooner George R. McGill, H. P. Smith, for Grand Bassa.

Schooner John E. Taylor, Williams, for the windward.

American Barque Isla de Cuba, Capt. A. Miller, for the leeward.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life, at his residence in this city, on Saturday the 3d of March, DAVID MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of the Republic, aged 69 years. His funeral was very largely attended from the Methodist E. Church. A more lengthened obituary notice may be expected in our next number.

### Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From July 1st to September 1st, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—		
Waterbury—J. G. Stinson, \$5;		
Paul Dillingham, \$3; B. F. Goss, \$2; Rev. W. A. Miller, H. F. James, C. N. Arms, C. Graves, A. Pride, S. H. Stowell, L. Hutchins, M. M. Knight, each \$1; H. Carter, 50 cents.....	18 50	
Bethel—G. Francis, \$1; Dea. D. Weston, Friend, G. Hatch, Mrs. F. T. Matthews, Rev. J. Swett, each 50 cents, Jacob Smith, 25 cents.....	3 75	
Sharon—Wm. Steele, T. Marsh, Rev. John Adams, each \$1; Freeman Page, 50 cents.....	3 50	
Royalton—William Skinner, \$2; Rev. C. B. Drake, L. L. Tilden, P. D. Blodgett, Forest Adams, M. T. Skinner, E. P. Stone, E. Wild, Daniel Rix, E. Atwood, David Williams, J. A. Dennison, A. M. Reynolds, each \$1; S. F. Smith, J. P. Smith, A. Clark, Lewis Skinner, G. W. Bradstreet, Mrs. E. S. Dennison, C. Skinner, each 50 cents, Mrs. S. Washburn, 25 cents.....	17 75	
Mount Holly—Mrs. R. Wilder, H. White, each \$1; Mrs. A. White, S. Cole, Dea. B. Parker, Mrs. Sarah Cole, A. Cole, Dea. M. Cole, Mrs. L. Drickennan, Dea. J. C. Eddy, each 50 cents, Miss F. O. Parker, 10 cents, Miss E. Wilder, 8		
cents, Miss S. Marshall, 1 ct., S. Hemenway, 25 cents.....		6 44
*Cuttingsville—Family Collection, \$3; Mrs. S. Robinson, \$1; A. B. Bullard, Wm. Dodge, Mrs. J. Huntoon, each 50 cents, J. B. Strong, 25 cents..		5 75
Clarendon—J. C. Spencer, S. Bowen, each \$1; C. Crossman, H. F. Button, each 50 cents.....		3 00
Cornwall—Rev. J. H. Bent, \$2; Jere. Bingham, S. S. Rockwell, Jesse Ellsworth, M. O. Porter, C. Hooker, each \$1; M. J. Ellsworth, W. H. Remsen, W. R. Remell, each 50 cents, Mrs. H. Jones, E. R. Robbins, Mrs. L. Kitchell, each 25 cents.....		9 25
Middlebury—Charles Lindsley...		1 00
Charlotte—Collection Con. Ch., \$10 75; A. L. Beach, Mrs. J. McNeil, J. Strong, each \$1...		13 75
Vergennes—W. H. White, Rev. H. F. Leavitt, each \$2; J. Bingham, F. E. Woodbridge, F. C. Strong, H. G. Judd, C. D. Keeler, V. Lawrence, W. R. Bixby, S. P. Strong, Mrs. W. H. Smith, each \$1.....		13 00
Sudbury—G. Curtis, \$5; David Lillie, L. Saunders, each \$1; Mrs. J. F. Goodale, Charles White, each 50 cents, Mrs. L. Smith, 25 cents.....		8 25
Aggregate Amount.....		\$103 94

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1855.

MAINE.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		
Bangor—Collection, Hammond Street Church and Congregation.....	23 10	
Ellsworth—Col. John Black, balance Lifemembership of Mrs. Frances H. Black.....		20 00
		43 10

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>West Lebanon</i> —Collection from the Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Chase, pastor....	22 00
<i>Pelham</i> —Genl S. Richardson, Mrs. Hannah H. Richardson, each \$2.....	6 00
<i>Concord</i> —By Capt. Geo. Barker: Mrs. Ann G. Merrill, to constitute her brother Wm. Green, a life member of Am. Col. Society, \$30; Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$5.....	35 00
<i>Suncook</i> —Cash.....	1 00
	64 00

## MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Pittsfield</i> —Legacy to the Am. Col. Society by Mrs. Jane R. Welsh, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.....	10 00
<i>Lowell</i> —By Capt. George Barker: Wm. A. Burke, toward life-membership of Am. Col. Soc., for Miss Catharine E. Burke, \$20; Mrs. Sarah K. Whipple, balance for life membership of Am. Col. Society, \$10; Saml. Burbank, \$5, Cash, Cash, each \$1.....	37 00
	47 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100, Wm. P. Greene, \$50, James Lloyd Greene, \$25, Gen. Williams, R. Hubbard, each \$20, B. W. Tompkins, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, Wilham A. Buckingham, J. A. Rockwell, J. F. Slater, each \$10; E. O. Abbot, Charles Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Mrs. Henry Strong, Jedediah Huntington, Mrs. David Smith, Gardner Greene, L. F. S. Foster, Geo. Perkins, Charles Osgood, E. P. Learned, jr., J. M. Huntington, each \$5; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, \$3, Misses Bliss, Mrs. Whiting, C. Spaulding, H. B. Norton, J. M. Buckingham, John Dunham, D. W. Coit, each \$2; F. Johnson, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. L. W. Carroll, J. P. Barstow, J. G. Huntington, Dr. Eaton, Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rev. C. E. Abbot, each \$1.....	350 00
<i>New London</i> —Thomas W. Williams, \$30, Jona. Coit, E. & N. S. Perkins, each \$20, Minnes Goddard, \$10, in full to	

constitute Miss Sarah W. Goddard a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Henry P. Havens, W. C. Crump, Acors Barns, M. H. L., each \$10; Mr. Jonathan Starr, Thos. W. Perkins, each \$5; Mrs. Mary C. Chew, \$4, Mrs. A. H. C., \$2.50, Mrs. Edward Hallam, Miss C. E. Rainey, Miss Lucy Stoddard, each \$1.....	139 50
<i>Mystic</i> —Mrs. M. L. Randall and son, Chas. Mallory, each \$10; C. H. Mallory, \$5, G. W. Mallory, \$3, W. P. Smith, Asa Fish, each \$2; Miss E. S. White, B. F. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Randall, Dr. E. F. Coates, John Gallup, E. P. Randall, each \$1.....	39 00
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. Sarah Griffing, \$10, Mrs. Joel Tuttle, \$5, J. A. Norton, \$2, Dea. Starr, P. Bishop, A. S. Fowler, S. C. Johnson, S. Graves, Mrs. H. Chittenden, D. Robinson, J. Monroe, E. Woodruff, J. H. Bartlett, A. Seward, Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Middlebrooks, Geo. Hale, each \$1; Miss Starr, Eli Mack, S. D. Munger, Cash, each 50 cts., R. Rull, 25 cents.....	33 25
	561 75

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>Pitt's Grove</i> —Annual contribution from Rev. George W. Janvier's Church.....	20 00
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Washington</i> —Legacy left to the Am. Col. Society, by Mary Donghey, dec'd, late of Washington.....	50 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Hon. Ed. Coles, to constitute himself a life director of the Am. Col. Soc....	1,000 00
	1,050 00

## DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—	
<i>Wilmington</i> —W. G. L., \$5; G. W. S., \$5; R. D. H., \$5; T. E. S., \$5; S. Nic C., \$10; Cash, \$3; D. J., \$20; E. H., \$10; Cash, \$1 67; E. B., \$5; G. G. L., \$10; J. S. K., \$5; A. D., \$10; J. M., \$20.....	114 67
<i>New Castle</i> —Penny collection in M. E. Church.....	1 94
<i>Dover</i> —Balance of former collection, by Rev. T. J. N.....	4 00

*Smyrna*—Presb. Ch., \$14 17;  
various individuals, \$10; G.  
C., \$5; Mrs. F., \$2..... 31 17

## VIRGINIA.

By J. N. Danforth:—  
*Alexandria*—L. McK..... 10 00

## OHIO.

Collections in the following pla-  
ces, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton,  
viz:

*Elyria*, \$2 90; *La Porte*, \$2;  
*Brooklyn*, \$17 50; *Willoughby*,  
\$8; *Edinburgh*, \$10; *Mantua*,  
\$5; *Naumee*, \$12; *Streetsboro'*,  
\$10; *Richmond*, \$3; *Toledo*,  
\$5; *Rootstown*, \$5; *Norwalk*,  
\$10; *Persfield*, \$4; *Necca*, \$10;  
*Bloomfield*, \$8 25; *Bristol*, \$10;  
*Windsor*, \$2 25; *Ohl's Town*,  
\$3 80; *Austintown*, \$1; *Can-  
field*, \$4; *Franklin*, \$3 50;  
*Rome*, \$23; *Greene*, \$15; *Mor-  
gan*, \$10; *Windham*, \$6; *Clarks-  
ville*, \$19; *Sharon*, \$1..... 211 20  
*Putnam*—H. Safford..... 5 00  
*Brush Creek*—John Baughman.. 5 00

221 20

## INDIANA.

*Princeton*—Mrs. Jane Kell..... 15 00

## IOWA.

*Burlington*—Mrs. Jos. Cook, by  
Rev. Samuel M. Hamill..... 20 00

Total Contributions.....2,142 83

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:  
*Warren*—Edwin Smith, \$2 to  
Nov. '55. *Bangor*—J. Bryant,  
\$1 to Oct. '56. R. S. Howard,  
\$1 to April, '56. *Brewer*—T.  
Gragg, \$2 to Sept. '57. *Alpheus*  
Hall, \$1 to May, '56..... 7 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. G.  
Barker: *Concord*—N. Stickney,  
\$3 to Oct. '57. *Nashua*—Jo-  
sephus Baldwin, \$5 to Sept.  
1863. Franklin Munroe, \$5 to  
Aug. 1861. J. A. Baldwin, \$2  
to Sept. '57. M. W. Merrill,  
\$1 to June, '58. John Crombie,  
\$1 to December, '58..... 17 00

VERMONT.—*Brandon*—J. W.  
Bacon, \$1 to Aug. '56. *West*  
*Milton*—Arthur Hunting, \$1 to  
Sept. '55. *Burlington*—C. F.  
Davy, F. K. Nichols, each \$1,  
to Oct. '56. Estate of H. Leav-  
enworth, \$2 to Sept. 1855..... 6 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*North Brook-  
field*—S. S. Edmonds, H. B.  
Jenk's & Co., Ezra Batchelder,  
each \$1 to Sept. '56. *Lowell*—  
S. W. Suckney, \$3 to Sept.  
'59. John F. Rogers, \$2 to Oct.  
'57. J. G. Carney, G. H. Carlton,  
each \$1 for '55. *Lee*—Stephen  
Bradley, \$2 to January, 1857.  
*Upton*—Dea. Wm. Hale, \$2 to  
Jan. '56. *Andover*—Nathaniel  
Swift, \$6 to January, '56..... 20 00

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven*—  
Wm. Faulker, \$2 to Oct. '55.. 2 00

NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—"Christian  
Union," \$2 to July, '56. *New*  
*York City*—James Gemmel, Jr.  
\$5 to May, '55..... 7 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Rev. R.  
C. Galbraith, \$5 to March, '57.  
*Smithsburg*—E. Bishop, \$5 to  
May, '56..... 10 00

VIRGINIA.—*Fredericksburgh*—Hon.  
R. C. L. Moncure, \$5 to July,  
'59. Mrs. S. J. Allen, \$1 to  
March, '56. *University of Vir-  
ginia*—Miss M. T. Terrell, \$2  
to Jan. '55..... 8 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Northern*—  
Isaac C. Rue, \$1 to Sept. '56. 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Ringgold*—J. E.  
Sturdivant, Wm. H. Elliott,  
each \$2 50 to July, '56. *Milton*—  
Jack Smith, \$1, to Oct. 1856.  
*Rogersville*—D. Alexander, \$5  
to Oct. '55. *Rhetown*—Jerry  
E. Galbraith, \$1 to Sept. '60.. 12 00

OHIO.—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
*Maumee City*—Elijah Woolsey,  
Geo. W. Raynolds, Chas. A.  
Moore, A. C. Moore, each \$1  
to Oct. '56. *Perrisburg*—John  
Webb, \$1 to Oct. '56. *Frem-  
ont*—Charles H. Green, Wm.  
E. Rarie, C. R. McCulloch, each  
\$1 to Oct. '56. *Ohl's Town*—  
John Campbell, Thos. Camp-  
bell, Samuel Jones, John Ohl,  
each \$1 to Oct. '56. *Gate's*  
*Mills*—Ansel Jerome, \$1 to  
Oct. '56. *Chagrin Falls*—Wm.  
Hutchins, Wm. Luce, each \$1  
to Oct. '56..... 15 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Rocky Springs*—Rev.  
Thomas Owens, \$10 in full... 10 00

Total Repository..... 115 00

Total Contributions.....2,142 83

Total Legacies..... 60 00

Aggregate amount.....\$2,317 83